

A System Integrating Credit Card
Transactions Into A Financial
Management System

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

10 The present invention is directed to a
system that accounts for credit card transactions
within a financial management system where credit
card purchases are automatically reconciled to the
proper accounts based on credit card number and,
more particularly, to a system in which card
transactions are subject to controls associated with
internal financial system limits such as single
15 purchase limits, account limits, budget limits, etc.
which are independent of the credit card company
issuer limits and which are set prior to the actual
transaction.

Description of the Related Art

20 Credit card transactions are becoming an
ever more prevalent method of making purchases by
large organizations, particularly small purchases of
consumer type items needed on an immediate basis.
Organizations want to maintain control over the
continuously growing number of these transactions.
25 Such organizations typically operate a financial
management system such as Momentum™ Financials
available from American Management Systems, Inc.

(AMS). Typically, such systems record credit card activity after the fact. An interface reads the credit card files supplied by the credit card company and creates transactions within the system to reflect the purchases and provide for payment. Such systems do not provide for automatic internal controls. Typically, reconciliation for credit card transactions is a paper based process which requires each cardholder to review all of their own card transactions and compare them with vendor invoices or a personal ledger of credit card transactions that the individual keeps.

What is needed is a system that provides the automatic controls and tools necessary to properly account for and manage credit card activity within a financial management system.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide a system that subjects credit card purchases to internal company credit limits and single purchase controls in addition to controls implemented by the credit card company.

It is also an object of the present invention to subject credit card purchases to internal controls, including budgetary, financial planning, project and general ledger controls, prior to the occurrence of the actual transaction.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a financial management system that completely tracks credit cardholders, individual credit limits and default accounting codes for each credit card authorized within the financial management system.

It is an additional object of the present invention to provide for the accounting of credit card transactions through all stages of the transaction including requisition and/or obligation

which precede the actual card transaction through to payment to the credit card company.

5 It is a further object of the present invention to provide for automated handling of disputes over card purchases.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a system that automatically reconciles the recorded financial transactions and the card activity as recorded by the card company.

10 It is another object of the present invention to provide access to credit and information in the financial system to cardholders through the Internet.

15 The above objects can be attained by a system that controls and accounts for credit card transactions within a financial management system. The invention places limits on the card transactions and ensures that the transactions comply with budget, financial planning and general ledger
20 controls. The transactions can be obligated prior to or during the actual transaction with the bank and thereby subjected to the controls of the financial management system. The invention provides for the complete reconciliation of the credit card
25 transactions with bank records after the transactions occur. The system automatically reconciles the transactions recorded by the bank with those recorded in the financial system and updates budgets, plans, projects, and general ledger
30 entries accordingly.

35 These together with other objects and advantages, which will be subsequently apparent, reside in the details of construction and operation as more fully hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawings forming a part hereof, wherein like numerals refer to like parts throughout.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 illustrates an architecture of the present invention.

5 Figure 2 shows a system model of a system according to the present invention.

Figures 3-21 depicts the flow of processing when the purchase is not interactive.

10 Figures 22 and 23 depict the flow of processing when the transaction is interactive and approved by the financial management system at the time of the purchase from a vendor.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

15 The present invention is directed to a system designed to provide for the control and accounting for credit card transactions within a financial management system. The financial management system would typically be used by a company seeking to track and control small purchases generally made via credit card. However, the system
20 is also useful for state and federal government agencies that desire the same level of tracking. The system provides several levels of control for managing credit card transactions while also ensuring that the credit card transactions conform
25 with the standard budget, financial planning, and general ledger controls used for standard financial transactions.

30 Rather than simply accounting for credit card transactions after the fact, the system allows credit card transactions to be captured prior to the actual transaction with the bank, in the form of a requisition or an obligation, and subjected to the controls of the financial management system. Each card transaction is subjected to the standard
35 financial management system controls for funds availability and security as well as controls for internally managing purchase limits for the employee

cardholders. Transactions passing the controls are recorded using the appropriate general ledger accounts for the type of transaction.

5 The system provides for the reconciliation of the credit card transactions with the bank records after the transactions actually occur. Any discrepancies are flagged and identified for user intervention. The system performs the necessary updates, including budget, financial planning,
10 project, and general ledger updates and the liquidation of open items, to indicate that the transaction has been completed. The system also allows cardholders to identify disputes and track the dispute correspondence with the card issuer.

15 The system tracks each credit card and its relevant information including card number, cardholder, issuing company, expiration date, etc. The system allows internal credit limits including billing cycle limit and single purchase limits to be
20 assigned for each credit card or a group of cards. These limits, which for convenience are called financial system limits, are to be enforced within the financial management system and operate independently of any credit limits imposed by the
25 issuing company, which for convenience are called issuer limits. These limits are used when a transaction is to be approved at the time of a purchase, during obligation and approval. In addition to limits, the system allows a default
30 accounting distribution or default account codes to be assigned to each card where effects of the transaction are recorded within the financial management system.

35 With the integrated system of the present invention, an organization may require credit card purchases to be recorded in the financial system prior to their actual occurrence. The system allows such anticipated credit card purchases to be

recorded as obligations. As these obligation transactions are recorded, they are subjected to the standard financial controls, which may include budget, financial plan, and project funds availability checks, and the standard security controls, which may include user ID and password checks as well as secondary approvals based on the transaction dollar amount and/or the type of goods to be purchased.

When an organization uses the feature of obligating credit card purchases before they occur, the system tracks each anticipated purchase and stores the information needed to later reconcile the purchase with the credit card statement. As obligations for credit card purchases are processed, the system verifies that the credit card's single purchase limit and billing cycle purchase limit are not exceeded.

An important element of the system is the automated reconciliation function. For each billing cycle, the credit card company provides an electronic file with the details of the credit card purchases, essentially the credit card statement. The system automatically loads the contents of the statements file into a database and allow users to reconcile purchases, register disputes, and/or trigger payments to the credit card company.

When an organization employs the model of committing or obligating credit card purchases before the transaction is received from the bank, the system performs an automatic reconciliation between the outstanding requisitions and obligations in the system and the credit card statement records received from the bank or credit card company. When a match is found, the credit card transaction is marked as reconciled and eligible for payment. The system is flexible in that the organization can determine if the reconciled transactions can be paid

upon reconciliation or whether the credit cardholder or his supervisor must still approve the actual payment of the transaction.

At the time a credit card transaction is reconciled and/or approved, the user has the opportunity to alter the internal accounting codes (or override the default codes) associated with the transaction. If payment for the credit card transaction has already been made and the accounting codes have been altered, the system backs out the updates associated with the original accounting codes and performs the updates needed for the new accounting codes. The back-out and re-do of the updates ensures that the proper budgets, financial plans, projects, and general ledger account balances have been updated to reflect the true accounting codes of the credit card transaction.

An organization has the option to immediately pay the credit card company upon receipt of the statement information or to delay payment until each credit card transaction is reconciled by the actual purchaser. When immediate payment is chosen, the system generates payment authorizations which are processed to allow for the disbursement of funds through the organization's own payment authority, such as the company treasurer or if the payment authority is the U.S. Treasury to authorize a disbursement through the U.S. Treasury's electronic payments and checks systems. When the immediate payment is not used, payments are warehoused until the credit card transactions have been reconciled using information from either the initial obligation and/or the statement received from the credit card company.

When the payment authorizations are generated and processed, the accounting codes are taken from the credit card set-up information. This allows the appropriate budgets, projects, general

ledger accounts, and financial plans to be updated as the payments and subsequent disbursements are processed.

The present invention is preferably implemented in an application architecture 10 as depicted in figure 1. Work-stations 12 interact, via a suitable interface program, with an application server 16 which accesses data of the financial management system within a database server system 18 where a processor 20 accesses a financial system database 22 stored within a disk array 24. The work-stations 12 can be typical desk top computers. The work-stations 12 can be connected to the system 16 directly or via a packet-switched network, such as the Internet. Typically, a company (or possibly a government agency) will have a multitude of such work-stations 12, allowing each employee access to the system. The database server 20 can also be similarly connected via such a packet-switched network.

Although not shown in this figure, the system 10 communicates with a credit card issuer 36 as well as a payment authority 46 (see figure 2). Typically, these communications are via a magnetic media, such as tape. However, direct connections or connections over a packet-switched network are also within the architecture contemplated by the system described herein.

The architecture 10 preferably executes a financial management system, such as MomentumTM Financials available from AMS, that performs basic financial management operations such as comparing purchases to budgets, etc. A suitable operating system for the architecture 10 is the UNIX operating system or the WindowsNT operating system while a suitable set of programming languages include using C++ for server components, Smalltalk for the screen (desk top) components and JAVA for the Web version

of the screen components. The computers of the architecture include the computer readable storage (RAM, ROM disks, etc.) upon which the processes and data structures of the present invention can be stored and distributed to customers, if desired. The processes can also be distributed to purchasers via downloading over a network, such as a packet switched network using an electromagnetic wave, such as a carrier wave.

The credit card financial management system of the invention operates in an environment having a system model 30, as shown in figure 2, where an employee 32 is issued a credit card 34 by a credit card issuer 36, such as a bank, as authorized by the company/employer 38 of the employee 32. The employer 38 can be a corporation or a government agency, such as the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. The employer 38 uses the system of the present invention. Typically, the employee 32 makes a credit card purchase with a vendor 37. The vendor 37 communicates the transaction to the issuer 36 and the purchase is communicated to the company 38 by the issuer 36 via an electronic credit card statement 40. If necessary, the statement is used by the system to reconcile the purchase, with assistance of the employee 32 via an Internet session, for example, or to create an electronic dispute record 42 communicated to the issuer 36. When the purchase is reconciled electronic payment authorization information 44 is communicated to a payment authority 46, such as a company treasurer or the U.S. Treasury. The payment authority 48 makes a payment (electronic or check) to the issuer 36.

Prior to discussing the processes of the present invention in detail with respect to figures 3-23, three types of credit card transactions that the system is designed to handle will be briefly discussed.

Prior to credit card transactions being processed by the credit card financial management system, information needs to be provided to the system that will authorize a particular person and credit card to initiate transactions within the system. This card set-up is performed from one of work-stations 12 where information associated with the cardholders name, the card number, the card issuer, purchase limits for a billing cycle and a single purchase, default account codes, processing rules (approvals) for this card, etc. are stored in the system. Some of this information, such as credit card number is obtained from the credit card bank 36, either via a paper/verbal communication with the bank 36 or via an electronic transaction with the bank 36. If the card transactions are to be approved at the time of purchase by the financial management system, this information is communicated to the bank 36.

In a first type of transaction, which for convenience is called an non-preapproved transaction, the cardholder purchases an item at a vendor 37 and, after the normal processing by the bank or credit card issuer 36, the bank 36 transmits the transaction to the system. The purchase transaction can arrive on a recording medium such as a traditional tape or as an electronic transaction over a communication network, such as a packet-switched network, as previously mentioned. The system automatically checks the transaction against all limits, and if the transaction meets all the approval criteria for this card, it processes that transaction using the rules designated for this card debiting the default accounts and issuing a payment authorization to the payment authority 46. The payment authority 46 makes the payment to the bank 36. If the transaction does not pass the internal checks, such as exceeding an internal company single

purchase limit or would cause a budget item to be exceeded, the transaction can be flagged for internal resolution. The system can be configured to go ahead and authorize payment for the purchase or it can be held. In either case the cardholder, supervisor or other person with sufficient authority is notified by an appropriate message. This person accesses the system and performs the operations necessary to resolve the transaction.

In a second type of transaction called a preapproved transaction, the cardholder accesses the system through the work-station 12 and creates an obligation. An obligation is a transaction in which the amount of the transaction can be anticipated, the product to be purchased is known, the vendor is known, the account codes of the accounts/budgets affected by the transaction are known, etc., and one which has been approved. It is a transaction for which the system recognizes that approval for the credit card purchase has been previously authorized. The user then makes the purchase at the vendor 37 and when the purchase transaction arrives from the bank 36, the system essentially transmits a payment authorization to the payment authority 46 and then reconciles the transaction by debiting the proper accounts, etc. If a dispute arises, a mechanism is available to credit the company 38 for the transaction in a later payment authorization.

In a third type of transaction, called an interactive transaction, at the time of the purchase at the vendor 37, after the purchase has passed the limit processing of the bank 36 but before the bank 36 sends an approval back to the vendor 37, the bank 36 sends a approval request to the system. This approval request includes the card number, the amount of the purchase, the vendor and a product/service code (typically one designated by the U.S. government or some other entity). The

system, at a minimum, checks the amount of the purchase against the internal card limits set by the cardholder's company 38 and returns an approval or disapproval response based on the determination.

5 The system before approving the purchase can make checks other than just checking the credit card internal limit. For example, using the product code, the system can also check to see if the transaction is of a type that matches an authorized
10 account for this cardholder. For example, if the product code indicates that a personal computer is being purchased but the cardholder is not authorized to spend money from a computer purchase account, the transaction can be disapproved. When the actual
15 purchase transaction arrives later at the system from the bank 36, the transaction is processed as previously discussed.

20 This third type of transaction allows additional features to be provided for a company 38. For example, when a transaction has been preapproved by the creation of an obligation and the approval request arrives from the bank 36, the system, in addition to approving the transaction, can substantially immediately send a payment
25 authorization to the payment authority 46 which could pay the bank 36 before the end of the billing cycle in which the actual transaction occurred. Such early payment would allow the bank 36 to provide the company 38 with more favorable credit
30 card credit terms or discounts.

The details of the processes that allow these transactions to be processed by the system of the invention are discussed below.

35 The credit card purchasing process can begin, as depicted in figure 3, with the employee 32 creating 102 an obligation for a credit card purchase where the system checks to determine whether the purchase is within the various purchase

and budget limits. This obligation creation step
inputs the credit card information as well as the
necessary accounting information. This processing
102 will be discussed in more detail with respect to
5 figure 4. Next, the system determines 104 whether
the purchase has been approved. If not, the
obligation is canceled 106 and processing ends 108.

If the obligation has been approved, the
system then determines 110 whether the credit card
10 issuer provides an electronic credit card statement.
If so, the transaction can be processed
electronically and if not a manual reconciliation
process is performed 112 where the employee 32, and
others necessary to the reconciliation process, are
15 provided with information, via screen displays on
the work-stations 12, allowing the employee 32 to
confirm whether the purchase is correct and should
be paid. In this process the employee 32 is
presented with the credit card statement, reviews
20 the statement against purchase receipts and other
personal notes and indicates whether the purchase is
correct or in dispute. The purchase can be in
dispute for a number of different reasons, such as
the purchase amount on the statement being incorrect
25 due to returns of part of the purchase which is a
dispute with the bank 36 or because the employee is
not satisfied with the purchased items which is a
dispute with the vendor 37.

If the bank 36 does provide electronic
30 statements 40, the system processes 114 the credit
card statements file. This step 114 can also be an
entry point into the processes of the invention.
This operation 114 essentially maps the format of
the statement to the format of the records of the
35 financial management system, such as Momentum™
Financials. This process 114 will be discussed in
more detail with respect to figure 7. Next, the
system generates 116 immediate payments on the

credit card, if any are to be generated, which results in a payment authorization being sent to the payment authority 46 based on an unreconciled statement rather than after reconciliation has occurred. Any disputes are handled via credits whenever payment is generated immediately upon receipt of the statement. By being able to pay for the transactions on the statement substantially immediately, the company 38 can seek better credit terms or a discount. In this process, if the card issuer 36 provides discounts for early payment, the "income" associated with the discount can also be calculated. This process 116 is discussed in more detail with respect to figure 10. Automatic reconciliation 118 occurs next and includes essentially matching the amounts of obligations to the credit card statement transactions. If matches exist the credit card transaction is marked as reconciled and otherwise it is manually reconciled. The process 118 is discussed in more detail using figure 12.

Once reconciliation has been performed, the system determines 120 whether any disputes exist. If so, the system generates 122 a dispute, which identifies the card number, the transaction, the amount, the type of dispute (vendor or bank) and the employee's justification for the dispute, such as double debits. The dispute is then sent to the bank 36. This process 122 will be discussed in more detail using figure 15. The system then generates 124 a payment credit (or offset) for the credit card for the transactions in dispute which is held until a later processing cycle when the dispute can be resolved. This operation 124 is discussed later herein with respect to figure 17.

If there are no disputes, the system performs a second approval process 126 where the credit cardholder 32 can review and approve (or

disapprove - reject) the transactions, as long as they are within the employee's approval limits. The employee can also change the account codes indicating where the transaction is to be posted. A credit card group holder, a person at the company responsible for a group of employees having credits cards, can also review and approve (or disapprove) the transactions at a different limit level. This process will be discussed in more detail with respect to figure 18.

Next, the system generates payments and, if necessary, adjusts the account codes of the credit card transaction with respect to what accounts within the financial management system are affected. A transaction which is set up for immediate payment is paid using a set of default account codes that are set at the time the credit card is issued to the employee. When the transaction is reviewed for reconciliation and/or approval the employee may have changed the account codes to allocate the purchase to an account that is different from the default account. This operation essentially internally backs the transaction out of the default accounts within the financial management system and enters it into the accounts selected during the reconciliation and approval process. These processes will be discussed in more detail later with respect to figure 21.

The obligation process starts with the employee entering the transaction information via the work-station as illustrated in figure 4. This information, if it is an itemized or detailed obligation, can include the amount of the intended purchase, the vendor, the type of purchase (typically using the standard government codes for products/services), the account codes for the purchase, etc. If the obligation is being created after the purchase, such as when the employee has

made a telephone purchase with the credit card, the information can also include the approval code issued to the vendor 37 by the bank 36 and other information that may be included on an invoice, such as date, time, product or service code, vendor and vendor location. This information is checked 142 for validity using the standard validation criteria and processes of the financial management system, such as Momentum™ Financials. Additionally, checks of the budget, financial plan, and project balances associated with the accounts are made to determine whether the purchase is within the funding associated with the employee and the accounts. Next, the system determines 144 whether the information being processed includes an actual credit card number or an alias. Aliases are used when the access to the actual card number needs to be restricted, such as when a clerk is entering information from an obligation form.

If neither an alias nor a credit card number is present, the system performs 146 standard obligation updates as typically occur in a financial management system, such as Momentum™ Financials, and obligation processing is complete 148.

If an alias is present, the system accesses the credit card table to infer or determine the true credit card number and continue processing. The credit card table holds information and processing rules pertaining to the individual credit cards such as card number, alias, type, approval group, effective dates, active flag, holder, expiration date, single purchase limit, bill cycle purchase limit, default dispute accounting codes, default payment accounting codes, etc. If the alias is invalid and the credit card number cannot be determined, the system issues an invalid purchase attempt message to the employee 32. If an alias or a credit card number is being used, the system

verifies the obligation against the credit card authorization limits for the employee for single purchases and purchases within a billing cycle as well as verifying 150 that the rules for the credit card are not being violated, such as the type of product eligible for purchase, and which will be discussed in more detail using figure 5. Next, the system determines 152, from the verification processing, whether the purchase is valid. If not, the system issues 154 an invalid purchase attempt message to the employee 32. If the purchase is valid, credit card updates 156 are performed 156 which essentially includes allocating an obligation amount and an obligation identifier within the financial management system, thereby indicating that an outstanding obligation exists (a set aside or allocation of an amount of purchase authority). This obligation becomes the basis for a reconciliation when the credit card statement arrives from the bank 36. The updating 156 will be discussed in more detail with respect to figure 6.

In verifying the credit card obligation against rules and limits 150, the system first determines 170 whether an alias has been entered. If so, alias records in the credit card table are accessed 172 to determine 174 whether the alias is valid. If not, a message is issued indicating that an error in the entry of the alias has occurred and processing ends 178. If the alias is valid, the credit card number is mapped or determined 180 from the alias and the credit card number records in the credit card table are accessed 182 to determine whether the card number is valid. For example, a card can have a valid alias but the card can be beyond the expiration date for the card number. When the card number is not valid, the system issues 186 an appropriate message and ends 178 transaction processing.

If the card number is valid, the system then determines 188 whether the card has been set up to use default account codes. If so, the default codes are set 190 for this obligation and these defaults can be displayed to the employee 32 at the work-station 12 to allow them to be changed.

After processing with respect to the account codes, the system checks 192 the amount of the obligation to determine if it exceeds the single purchase limit for the card and if so issues 194 an appropriate message.

To determine whether a billing cycle limit for the card has been exceeded, the system accesses 196 a billing cycle summary table to obtain the current billing cycle information for this card and adds 198 the obligation amount to the total. If this total exceeds (200) the cycle limit for the card, a message is supplied 202 to the employee 32 indicating that the cycle limit has been exceeded.

In the credit card purchase updates process 156, the system processes individual obligations in a loop 220-222, as depicted in figure 6, where each cycle of the loop corresponds to an obligation that has been created and, when all obligations have been processed, processing ends 224. The process, however, starts with the system inserting 226 a record in the credit card purchase table. The credit card purchase table holds information for each credit card purchase entered into the financial system using the purchase orders or purchase order forms, such as credit card number, purchase order document number, charge date, authorization code, vendor name, city and state, reconciliation status, etc. This insertion operation inserts an entry for the current transaction (an obligation transaction as opposed to an actual credit card purchase transaction which is received from the bank 36) for this credit card in

the table that stores the purchase activity for the cards. In this situation the entry includes card number, amount and obligation identifier. Next, the system determines 228 whether there is a billing cycle record for this card and, if there is no cycle record, the system creates 230 a record which includes the information noted above. The system then adds 232 the amount to the card total for the cycle. The system then determines 234 whether a group level billing cycle summary table entry exists for this card, if not an entry is created 236 at the group level and the amount is added 237 to the group total. The loop is then entered and for each obligation line, the record is inserted 238 in the credit card purchase detail table and inserted 239 in the credit card activity table. The credit card purchase detail table holds detailed information for each credit card purchase entered into the financial system using the purchase order forms, such as credit card number, purchase order document number, purchase order line number, purchase amount, reconciliation/liquidation amount, etc. Each entry in this table corresponds to a line or item on a purchase order.

The credit card purchase process where the credit card statements are processed 114, as depicted in figure 7, begins by accessing 240 the credit card statements table with the statement ID. The credit card statement table holds information for each credit card statement that has been received from the credit card issuing organization such as statement number, payment due date, total amount due, credit card type, prepayment made flag, prepayment authorization document number, etc. The system then determines 241 whether entry for this statement exists in the table. If so, an error message is issued 242 and the processing ends 243. If not, an entry is created 244 in the table and the

statement details are processed 245 which will be discussed in more detail with respect to figure 8. Once the statement details are processed, the statement table is updated 246 and the statistics
5 for the processed statement are catalogued and printed 247.

The processing 245 of the statement details, as depicted in figure 8, is performed within a loop 248-249 where the records of the
10 statement are processed one at a time.

In this loop, the system accesses 250 the credit card table to obtain that credit card number on the statement and determines 251 whether the number in the statement is valid. If the number is
15 not valid, an error message is issued 252 and a record is written 253 to an error file indicating the type of error. This file will be sent to the bank 36 at the end of processing. If the card number is valid, the system maps 254 the fields of
20 the statement record to the fields of the statement detail table for the credit card maintained by the system. This credit card statement detail table holds detail information for each credit card statement that has been received from the credit
25 card issuing organization including statement number, statement line number, credit card number, transaction number, charge date, posting date, authorization code, vendor name, city and state, payment accounting codes, charge amount, reconciled
30 amount, prepayment authorization line number, reconciliation status, etc. Each entry in this table corresponds to an individual credit card transaction reported on the statement. An optional credit card statement item table can also be used
35 and holds item information for each credit card transaction included in the statement that has been received from the credit card issuing organization, such as statement number, statement line number,

detail line number, product/service code, standard industrial code, description, amount, etc. This information can be important for monitoring purchasing trends and identifying credit card abuse.

5 A key to the statement detail table is then assembled 255 using the statement number, credit card number and the credit card transaction number. The credit card statement table is then accessed 256 using the key to determine 257 whether the record
10 for the purchase already exists in the table. If so, it is a duplicate purchase and an error is issued 258. If the record does not exist, the table is updated 259 with the entry and statistics on the contents of the table are updated 260 to reflect
15 such things as the number and types of purchases that were included in each statement file from the bank 36. Next, the item details of the statement are processed 261 which will be discussed below with respect to figure 9.

20 The item details process 261 operates on a per record basis in a loop 262-263 as shown in figure 9. The system determines 264 whether the record includes data and an item level. If not, the next record is read 263. If so, the record fields
25 are mapped 265 to the detail table. Next, a key is created 266 and used to access 267 the detail table to determine whether an entry exists in the table. If so, the entry is updated 269 with the dollar amount. If not, the table is updated 270 with the
30 entry. Lastly, the statistics for the statement are updated 271.

In generating immediate payments 116, as depicted in figure 10, the system operates in a loop
35 280-281 to process each entry in the credit card statements table and payment authorizations are assembled. At the end of this loop the system processes 282 payment authorizations for each card issued and sends them to the payment authority 48

for payment and terminates 283 this operation. In the loop the system first determines 284 whether the statement entry is to be processed in the designated billing cycle. The processing cycle for the company 5 38 may not match the billing cycle for the bank 36 and only those transactions that fall within the processing cycle of the company 38 are currently processed. If the entry is to be processed, the system accesses 285 the credit card type table to 10 obtain the type for the card. The credit card type table holds information and processing rules, such as whether immediate payment is applicable, pertaining to the valid types of credit cards (e.g., Diner's Club, AMEX, IMPAC) as well as credit card 15 type, number alias, vendor, effective dates, credit card name, active flag, vendor payment address, vendor dispute address, reconciliation method, payment authorization generation flag, default payment accounting codes, amount tolerance, date 20 tolerance, billing cycle end day, etc. The rules for credit card processing are preferably set up based on the type of card. Some cards must be paid at the end of the billing cycle, these type cards typically charge no interest and would be set up for 25 immediate payment. If the type is not set 286 for immediate payment, the processing moves to the next entry. Otherwise, a payment authorization (form) is created 287 for this statement. Next, the immediate payment lines are generated 288, as will be 30 discussed in more detail with respect to figure 11. If a discount is to be applied to the immediate payment, the discount terms are established for the credit card issuer in a vendor table. For example, a 2% discount if paid within two days. The payment 35 authorization and subsequent disbursing processing calculate the discount and update the budgets and general ledger with the discount. Then, the statement table is updated 289 to include a

prepayment document number entry and reflect that the entry has been paid.

As depicted in figure 11, the generation 288 of the immediate payment lines includes a loop 284-285 that processes entries in the detail table until the end of the table is reached and processing is terminated 286. The first step is to create 287 a payment authorization line or specific authorization item in the authorization and set 288 the type for the item to "prepayment". Next, a determination is made 289 as to whether the card has default account codes. If so, the codes are added 290 to the payment authorization line or item. Otherwise, the account codes for the card type are provided 291 for the payment authorization line. The authorization is then added 292 to the file for the particular bank 36 issuing the card and the detail table is updated 293 with the authorization line number.

During automated reconciliation 118, as shown in figure 12, the system operates in another loop 320-322 where each entry in the statement table is processed until the end is reached and processing terminates 324. The first step is to access 326 the credit card type table to obtain the type for the card. Based on the type, a determination 328 is made as to whether statement or obligation reconciliation can be performed and, if not, the manual process is performed 112 (see also figure 3). The system then enters a loop 330-332 where the entries in the detail table are processed. In this loop, the systems attempts to find 334 a matching obligation which will be discussed in more detail using figure 13. If a match is not found (336), the next entry is processed. If a match is found, a determination 338 is made as to whether the purchase has been disputed. If not, reconciliation updates are performed 339, as will be described with respect

to figure 14, and the credit card statement table is reconciled.

The matching obligation process 334 (figure 13) also includes a loop 340-342 where all the open billing cycles are reviewed for a matching transaction. First, a determination 344 is made as to whether the statement includes an approval code which was issued at the time of the purchase when the vendor 37 requested approval from the bank 36. If so, a search 346 of the credit card obligation table is performed using the approval code, card number and billing cycle. A determination is then made 358 as to whether a match exists. If not the table is searched 350 with the amount, card number and billing cycle. Again a determination 352 is made as to a match. If there is no match the card number and billing cycle are used for a search 354 of the purchase table. At the end of the search match loop 340-342 the system determines 356 whether a matching obligation has been found. If not, the entry is updated 358 as unreconciled and to be processed via a manual reconciliation later and processing ends 360. If a match has been found the vendor is checked 362 for a match. If there is none, an error message is issued and the entry is marked 366 reconciled with errors. The user can also approve the transaction to allow it to be paid or a dispute can be lodged or setup. When there is a vendor match, the purchase amount and purchase date are compared to the corresponding tolerances for the credit card type maintained in the credit card table. If the date or amount is outside (370) the tolerance, the system issues 372 an error message indicating that the obligation does not match and the entry is marked as reconciled with errors. If the amount is within the tolerance, the entry in the obligation is updated 374 as reconciled.

During the reconciliation update process 339 (see figure 14) the purchase table entry being processed is updated 380 to a status of reconciled and the purchase detail table is updated 382 with the reconciled amount. The statement table is also updated 384 by adding the amount to any previous reconciled amount accumulated, followed by doing a similar addition to the statement detail table. Next, a reconciliation table entry is created 388 linking the purchase and statement details. The credit card reconciliation table typically holds the results of all reconciliations, including both automated and user-driven reconciliation activity, such as statement number, statement line number, dispute number, purchase document number, purchase document line number, credit card number, accounting codes, reconciled amount, purchase partial/final flag, distribution method flag, payment document number, payment document line number, prepayment reversal document number, prepayment reversal document line number, status, etc. A determination 390 is then made as to whether the purchase amount equals the statement amount and, if so, the new entry in the table is set 392 to a final reconciliation status, otherwise, it is set 394 to a partial reconciled status. If the type of credit card requires (396) approval the entry is set 398 to a status requiring approval, otherwise, it is set 400 to a status where approval is not required. The update processing then ends 402.

During dispute processing 122, the system allows the employee 32 to enter 420 and then accepts 421 the criteria to select items in the statement detail table for display, as illustrated in figure 15. This can be another entry point into the processes of the present invention. That is, the employee 32 can initiate the dispute process at any time. The criteria entered by the employee 32 could

include a vendor identifier, purchase range limits and other information which will help identify a transaction. This information is used to search 422 the statement detail table. If a match is not found 5 (423), a message is supplied 424 to the employee 32 and the employee can enter/change the search criteria. When the questioned item is found, the employee 32 can enter 425 the justification for the dispute which is used to update the statements table 10 indicating that the item is in dispute, thereby acknowledging and tracking disputes over credit card purchases. As an option the user can accept 426 the users accounting codes for the dispute. The system then performs 427 the updates (see figure 16) 15 associated with the dispute. If an on-line connection is available (428) to the bank 36, the system sends 429 a dispute message to the bank 36. Otherwise, the dispute is written 430 into a dispute file, statistics for the statement are updated 431 20 and dispute processing ends 432. As an extension of the above, the user may also initiate a dispute against an obligation. The dispute still needs to be matched against a statement, but this allows the end-user to record a dispute at the earliest 25 possible time. For example, if the goods received are defective, but the credit card statement has not yet been received.

During the dispute update operation 427 (see figure 16), the system generates 434 a unique 30 identifier for the dispute either with the user or automatically. A dispute table entry is then created 436 with the justification and the amount. The credit card dispute table, an optional table, holds detailed item information for each credit card 35 transaction included in the statement received from the credit card issuing organization, such as credit card number, dispute number, dispute amount, reconciled amount, justification, dispute date,

dispute accounting codes, reconciliation status,
etc. Next, a linking entry in the reconciliation
table to the dispute is created 438. The system
then determines 439 whether the statement has been
5 paid by looking at the payment status in the
reconciliation table entry. If not, the
reconciliation table is updated to indicate that the
entry is awaiting reconciliation, otherwise, the
entry is set 441 as awaiting payment. The statement
10 detail table is then updated 442 and update
processing of the disputes ends 443.

A loop 460-462 in the credit process 124
processes each entry in the credit card
reconciliation table and starts, as shown in figure
15 17, with determining 464 whether the entry has been
marked as disputed. If not, processing ends 468.
If so, the statement is checked 470 to determine
whether the entry has been marked as paid as can
occur when the payments are generated immediately
20 (see 116). In the case where the payment has been
made and it is in dispute, a no-check authorization
or credit is made 472 through the payment
authorization for the entry to prevent the entry
from being paid, followed by creating 474 a negative
25 expenditure line or item in the credit card
statement detail table for the account code which
backs out the previous payment. Next, a positive
prepayment or advance is created 476 for the credit
card table, essentially showing an over payment to
30 the bank or card issuer 36. Next, the
reconciliation table is updated 478 with an
identifier for the reversal and to indicate 480 that
the entry is awaiting reconciliation. Then, the
positive payment is authorization is processed 482,
35 thereby deducting the amount from the money owed to
the bank 36.

Figure 18 illustrates the approval process
126 and starts with applying 500 the cardholder

approvals which will be discussed in more detail using figure 19. A check is then made 502 as to whether the entry has cardholder approval and if not the entry is bypassed 504 and processing ends 506.

5 When the entry has been approved, the employee 32 can change 508 the account codes after which the group approval process is performed 510 (see figure 20). Next, a determination 512 is made as to whether the reconciliation table has all the
10 necessary approvals and, if so, the table is updated 514 as fully approved.

The cardholder approval process 500 (figure 19) includes an outer loop 530-532 which loops on the holders credit cards within which the
15 credit card statement entries for each card are displayed 536 and an inner loop 538-540 which exists for processing each entry in the statement. As each entry is processed, the employee 32 is first asked 542 whether the purchase is approved. If not, the
20 entry enters the dispute process 122 (see figure 15). If the purchase is approved, a check is made 544 concerning the card single purchase limit. If the limit is exceeded, a message is issued 546 and the entry is updated 548 as requiring special
25 handling. A test of the billing cycle limit is also made 550 which, if exceeded, results in a message 560 and special handling 548. When no limits are exceeded, the entry is updated 562 as approved.

The process 510 for group approval, as
30 depicted in figure 20, includes most of the same steps as the cardholder approval process of figure 19 but the approvals are at the group level limits and the person approving the purchase is presented all of the statement entries for all of the cards in
35 the group. For convenience, these steps 580-602 will not be discussed in detail.

In generating credit card payments and adjusting the account codes 128 the system processes

in a loop 620-622 (see figure 21) where approved entries in the credit card statements table are processed until all the statements have been processed, at which time the credits are processed 624 for payment authorization and processing ends 626. In the loop, each entry is examined 628 to determine whether it is in the cycle to be processed. If so, the system accesses 630 the credit card type table and obtains the credit card type using the card number. If the card is the type where post reconciliation is performed (632), the system creates 634 a payment authorization with the account codes of the table entry for the card. When the credit card is not the type for post reconciliation, the system checks 636 as to whether it is an immediate payment type. If the payment is immediate, the back-out of the immediate payment needs to be performed. To do this a payment authorization with a positive payment and the statement account codes is created 638 followed by creation 640 of a negative authorization having the default account codes. The authorizations are then added 642 to the list of authorizations for the bank 36 and the status of the entry on the reconciliation table is updated 644 as paid.

The manual or user-driven reconciliation process 112 uses a typical manual entry operation found in many financial management systems where the user is presented with a display and allowed to make entries or changes to certain items in the display. The process 112 handles four primary cases. In the first case, the organization uses purchase orders in the financial system to record credit purchases, and the bank provides electronic statements. In this case, the user is presented with a display of all unreconciled purchases in the statement detail table and allowed to view the purchases recorded on purchase orders and the transactions input from the

electronic statement in parallel. The user is then able to reconcile the purchases with the transactions listed on the statement by performing matches and manually enter the reconciliation amount. In the second case, the organization uses purchase orders in the financial system to record credit card purchases, but the bank does not provide electronic statements. In this situation, the user is presented with a display of the purchases recorded on the purchase orders. The user is then able to reconcile the individual purchases with the transactions listed on the hard copy statement. For each purchase, the user can manually mark the purchase as reconciled and enter the reconciled amount. In the third case, the organization does not use purchase orders in the financial system to record credit purchases, but the bank provides electronic statements. In this case, the user is provided with the transaction information from the electronic statement (entries in the statement detail table). The user has the ability to reconcile a transaction by manually entering a reconciliation amount and/or dispute a transaction by entering a dispute amount and justification. In the last case, the organization does not use purchase orders in the financial system to record credit purchases, and the bank does not provide electronic statements. In this case, the user enters the transactions from a hard-copy statement into the financial system. If while creating the entry the user marks it as reconciled, the entry can be handled by the payment generation process. It can also be marked as in dispute and handled via the dispute process. For each user-driven reconciliation performed online, the system, as previously discussed, updates the reconciliation status on the associated statement, purchase, and/or dispute entries and creates an entry in the

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reconciliation table that links the statement, purchase, and/or dispute entries and allow payment processing to occur.

5 When the credit card transaction is to be approved by the financial management system interactively and in real-time at the time of the purchase from the vendor 37, the process of figure 3 is modified as depicted in figure 22. A message arrives from the bank 36 over a network, such as a
10 packet switched network, and an automated obligation process 662, which will be discussed in more detail using figure 23, is performed. This step 662 is another entry point into the processes of the present invention. The message includes a
15 transaction tag, the card number, the type of purchase, the amount, vendor name and vendor location. The system then checks 664 to determine whether the obligation was successful. If not, a failure message is sent 666 to the bank 36 which the
20 bank can use to disapprove the transaction at the vendor 37 by sending an appropriate message to the vendor 37. For example, when the purchase amount exceeds the single purchase limit or the purchase is of a type of product, based on the product codes, that is not authorized for the default accounts for
25 the card, a failure of approval or rejection can be generated. The message includes the transaction tag and a flag indicating the transaction has not been approved. If the obligation is successful, a
30 success or approval message is sent to the bank 36 which can then send an approval code to the vendor 37. The date, amount and transaction tags of approved transactions are stored during the obligation process for later reconciliation. Upon
35 success the system can generate 116 an immediate payment (see 116 figure 10), again allowing the company 38 to obtain most favorable credit terms or a discount. The remainder of the operations 120,

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Figure 1 consists of 12 maps of the United States, arranged in a 3x4 grid. Each map shows the distribution of the percentage of the population aged 65 and over. The maps are labeled with numbers 1 through 12. The percentages for each map are: 1. 10.0%, 2. 10.0%, 3. 10.0%, 4. 10.0%, 5. 10.0%, 6. 10.0%, 7. 10.0%, 8. 10.0%, 9. 10.0%, 10. 10.0%, 11. 10.0%, 12. 10.0%.